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Dominica

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner due to word-limit constraints. For the full text, please refer to the document referenced. This report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of OHCHR other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

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Please recycle

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations[1]

International human rights treaties[2]

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified/not accepted*
Ratification, accession or succession	ICESCR (1993) ICCPR (1993) CEDAW (1980) CRC (1991) OP-CRC-AC (2002) OP-CRC-SC (2002)	CRPD (2012)	ICERD ICCPR-OP 2 CAT OP-CAT ICRMW CPED
Reservations, declarations and/or understandings	–	–	–
Complaint procedures, inquiry and urgent action[3]	–	OP-CRPD, art. 6 (2012)	ICERD OP-ICESCR ICCPR, art. 41 ICCPR-OP 1 OP-CEDAW CAT OP-CRC-IC ICRMW CPED

Other main relevant international instruments

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified*
Ratification, accession or succession	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Convention on refugees[4] Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II[5] ILO fundamental conventions[6] ILO Convention No. 169[7] UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	Palermo Protocol[8]	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide Conventions on stateless persons[9] ILO Convention No. 189[10] Additional Protocol III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions[11]

1. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that Dominica accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.[12]

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) acknowledged that Dominica had undertaken extensive reviews of its legal frameworks and administrative measures with a view to reforming its national laws, policies and practices and strengthening its framework to combat domestic violence and physical abuse of children.[13] The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) noted positive gains in the adoption of legislation and domestic policies which supported gender equality and women's empowerment, while UNICEF noted that no active progress had been made with respect to legislative reform. UNICEF recommended that the State take appropriate legislative and administrative measures to combat domestic violence and physical abuse of children, and to engage in an exchange of information with countries that are developing best practices in those fields.[14]

3. UNICEF reported that the Cabinet of Dominica had approved a protocol for reporting child abuse some time ago, but that it required updating. It added that the enforcement of the protocol must be set within a legal framework.[15] UNICEF reported that, at the time of the submission, Dominica had reviewed and discussed the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States model legislation, which provided for mandatory reporting of child abuse, but that the State had not yet moved forward on the adoption and enactment process.[16]

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

4. As at 31 October 2013, Dominica did not have a national human rights institution accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.[17]

5. UNICEF recommended that Dominica draft a national plan of action to protect the rights of children, and noted that the State had sent UNICEF a formal request for support in that task. However, the country had yet to identify an appropriate mechanism for follow-through at the national level. UNICEF indicated that the key concern was that too often such plans of action were not provided with administrative and financial support for their implementation. It encouraged the Government to ensure that the rights of children were mainstreamed in national development planning processes.[18]

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

6. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) noted that Dominica had not reported to UNESCO on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention against Discrimination in Education within the framework of the sixth to eighth consultations of Member States (covering the period 1994–2011).[19] Dominica had also not reported, within the framework of the fourth and fifth consultation of Member States (covering the period 2005–2012), on the measures taken for the implementation of the 1974 Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.[20]

7. The International Labour Organization (ILO) Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations expressed its regret that the Government had not replied to its previous observations. Echoing a previous request by the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards, it requested the Government to announce that the 38 instruments adopted by the Conference at 18 sessions held between 1993 and 2012 had been submitted to the House of Assembly.[21]

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies[22]

1. Reporting status

Treaty body	*Concluding observations included in previous review*	*Latest report submitted since previous review*	*Latest concluding observations*	*Reporting status*
CESCR	–	–	–	Initial report overdue since 1995
HR Committee	–	–	–	Initial report overdue since 1994 (original due date)/2012 (rescheduled due date)
CEDAW	January 2009 (in the absence of a report)	–	–	Eighth report overdue since 2010[23]
CRC	June 2004	–	–	Second and third reports overdue since 2006. Initial OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC reports overdue since 2004
CRPD	–	–	–	Initial report due in 2014

8. At its ninety-ninth session (July 2010), the Human Rights Committee decided to consider the situation of civil and political rights in Dominica at its 102nd session (July 2011) in the absence of a report, as the State party had not submitted its initial report, due in 1994. Prior to the session, Dominica requested a postponement, indicating that it was in the process of drafting its report and would submit it by 30 January 2012. The Committee decided to wait for the report before taking matters any further.[24]

9. UNICEF noted that Dominica had accepted the recommendation to submit pending reports to relevant treaty bodies. UNICEF also reported that it had extended an offer of technical and financial support for undertaking the reporting process for OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC, but noted there had been delays in approval by the Government. UNICEF also observed that while national monitoring committees on the rights of the child, comprising both State and civil society representatives, had existed from time to time, those committees often lacked the necessary structure, support and accountability to effectively carry out their stated mandate, and the necessary political will to effect the necessary changes.[25]

10. UN-Women noted that Dominica had not yet submitted a report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), despite the fact that the Government had gone before the Committee with the understanding that a formal report would soon follow. UN-Women stated that while a draft report had not yet been cleared by the Cabinet, the line ministry responsible for the report continued to advocate for its adoption and formal submission to CEDAW.[26]

B. Cooperation with special procedures[27]

	Status during previous cycle	*Current status*
Standing invitation	No	Yes
Visits undertaken	–	–
Visits agreed to in principle	–	–
Visits requested	–	–
Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals	During the period under review no communications were sent.	

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Equality and non-discrimination

11. The ILO Committee of Experts asked the Government to provide information on the specific measures taken to follow up on the recommendations to promote women's equality of opportunity and treatment in education, employment and occupation as set out in the National Policy and Action Plan for Gender Equity and Equality of 2006.[28]

12. UNESCO encouraged Dominica to intensify its efforts to reduce discrimination based on gender and on sexual orientation and to consider organizing awareness-raising activities and gender-sensitive programmes.[29]

13. The ILO Committee of Experts asked the Government to indicate the role of the workers' and employers' organizations in the implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan for Gender Equity and Equality.[30]

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

14. UNICEF noted the challenges encountered in the operationalization of the data collection process on gender-based violence.[31]

15. UNICEF noted that an effective response to child abuse in Dominica is undermined by the lack of national inter-agency collaboration on reporting in line with the existing protocol.[32]

16. UNICEF observed that a multimedia campaign to raise awareness on sexual abuse of children had been rolled out as part of a wider child protection initiative. The public education campaign had further been integrated into a larger subregional campaign on breaking the silence with regard to child sexual abuse.[33]

17. ILO had provided, in the form of direct requests, a number of comments on the implementation of ILO Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (ratified by Dominica in 2001), with respect to programmes of action, penalties and other measures to prevent the engagement of children in, and eliminate, the worst forms of child labour. It reported that the fundamental problem was that there was no data on working children in Dominica.[34]

The ILO Committee of Experts noted the Government's indication that consultations would be held with social partners with a view to devising programmes appropriate to a national campaign for the prohibition of the worst forms of child labour. It noted an absence of information on that point in the Government's report to the Committee, and encouraged the Government to take the necessary measures to adopt programmes of action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, in consultation with workers' and employers' organizations and taking into account the views of other concerned groups. Currently there are no policies/programmes with regard to the worst forms of child labour.[35]

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

18. UNICEF reported that the current legal framework, rooted in outdated laws, emphasized punitive measures over alternative measures. Support programmes, services and institutions to assist juveniles in conflict with the law and promote rehabilitation were few, and coordinated preventive strategies to target the causes of juvenile offences and prevent juvenile involvement in crime were absent.[36] UNICEF had supported an in-depth situational analysis which had been carried out in late 2012 to provide a detailed overview and assessment of the juvenile justice system in Dominica, highlighting areas of concern to be addressed in the national policy and plan of action. The analysis showed that although there was a general perception that juvenile crime was on the rise, according to available court data, from 2008 to 2011 the number of juveniles charged with offences, and the number of offences involving juveniles per year, had remained relatively constant, with minor variations.[37] The draft national policy and plan of action had been submitted to the Cabinet of Dominica for review, approval and identification of the necessary resources for its implementation.[38]

D. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

19. UNESCO noted that freedom of expression was protected in the Constitution, but that a law on freedom of information did not currently exist.[39] Media self-regulatory mechanisms were non-existent, therefore UNESCO encouraged the State to introduce such mechanisms in the country.[40]

20. UNESCO noted that defamation was a criminal offence under the Libel and Slander Act (1876, amended in 1979), punishable by a fine or a prison term of up to three years. Defamation by the press was regulated in the Seditious and Undesirable Publications Act (1968), which carried punishment of a fine and imprisonment of up to six months.[41] UNESCO encouraged Dominica to decriminalize defamation and place it under the civil code in accordance with the international standards.[42] UNESCO encouraged Dominica to begin to introduce a freedom-of-information law that was in line with international standards.[43]

21. Figures from the Statistics Division of the United Nations indicated that the proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament decreased from 14.3 per cent in 2010 to 12.5 per cent in 2013.[44]

22. The ILO Committee of Experts requested specific information on any measures taken to improve women's access to decision-making and management positions, and to positions with improved career prospects, in both the public and private sectors.[45]

E. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

23. UNICEF noted that unemployment was estimated at 14 per cent, compared with over 20 per cent in 2003.[46]

24. The ILO Committee of Experts asked the Government to provide information on the progress made with regard to the adoption of legislation in conformity with the Caribbean Community Secretariat model law on equal opportunity and treatment in employment and occupation, including with respect to sexual harassment.[47]

25. The ILO Committee of Experts requested the Government to provide information on the implementation of the Development Plan for Caribs as it related to promoting equality of opportunity and treatment in employment and occupation with a view to eliminating discrimination. The Committee also expressed its hope that the Government would be able to provide statistical information on participation in employment and training, disaggregated by sex and ethnicity, with its next report to the Committee.[48] It was concerned that the Labour Standards Act (1977) did not give full legislative expression to the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value, and expressed the firm hope that the Government would be able to report progress in giving full legislative effect to that principle in the near future.[49] The ILO Committee of Experts asked the Government to provide information on the measures taken in the context of the job evaluation and classification process for the public service to be free from gender bias, and on any measures taken to promote objective job evaluation in the private sector.[50]

26. ILO Committee of Experts noted that according to the Employment of Children (Prohibition) Act, the minimum age for employment was 12, but according to the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, it was 14. Further, the Education Act prohibited employing any child under age 16 during the school year. However, the Committee observed that no other provision prohibited the employment of young persons in work that was likely to jeopardize their health, safety or morals. The Committee requested the Government to take the necessary measures to ensure that the performance of hazardous work is prohibited for all persons under 18 years of age.[51]

F. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

27. The ILO noted that in 2009, the Government accepted two universal periodic review recommendations on poverty reduction. However, the government report under the universal periodic review was silent in terms of poverty reduction, including the social protection system, only including some information on the rights to drinking water and sanitation, to education and to health care, which was not enough.[52]

28. UNICEF noted that the economy of Dominica had grown by 4.74 per cent in 2003 and that, except in 2005, positive growth had been sustained until 2009. Recent Country Poverty Assessments had identified persistent dimensions of poverty in Dominica, related mainly to health, gender, agriculture, education and crime. Governmental interventions had addressed some risks related to those dimensions. UNICEF acknowledged that Dominica had extensive social safety net programmes, which were administered by the Government and non-governmental organizations. However, the existing interventions were not interconnected and operated in isolation, which reduced the potential effect of the programmes. UNICEF was concerned that the existing social safety net programmes were not child- and gender-sensitive and did not incorporate the risks and vulnerabilities of children's life cycles. UNICEF was exploring the possibility of assisting the Government in undertaking child- and gender-sensitive social protection reform.[53]

G. Right to health

29. Figures from the Statistics Division of the United Nations indicated that the under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births had decreased from 13.1 in 2010 to 12.6 in 2012.[54]

30. The same source indicated that the proportion of the population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS in 2011 was 47.8 per cent for men and 56.2 per cent for women.[55]

31. Figures from the Statistics Division indicated that the total proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source in 2007 was 94 per cent.[56]

H. Right to education

32. Figures from the Statistics Division of the United Nations indicated that the net enrolment ratio in primary education increased from 96.8 per cent in 2008 to 98.4 per cent in 2009.[57] UNICEF noted that in 2005 the Government had achieved universal, free-of-cost access to primary and secondary education. Currently, health screenings were done for all students in kindergarten and in grade 6.[58]

33. UNESCO noted that the 1978 Constitution of the Commonwealth of Dominica, last amended in 1984, did not enshrine the right to education.[59]

34. UNESCO observed that Dominica had launched, in 2004, the Strategy for Implementing the National ICT in Education Policy (2004 to 2009). With respect to implementing education reform in all of its forms, information and communication technologies (ICT) were considered to be one of the pillars upon which quality education for all could indeed become a reality. However, there was a multitude of issues to be addressed in successfully integrating ICT into the education system.[60]

35. UNESCO encouraged Dominica to continue its efforts to promote and protect the full enjoyment of the right to education and make further efforts to make access to education easier for all, including by allocating adequate resources and by reinforcing teacher training.[61]

I. Cultural rights

36. UNESCO noted that the 2007 National Culture Policy of Dominica was extremely broad and far-reaching. There was a need to determine priorities and develop a realistic strategic plan for its implementation, taking into consideration the available resources as well as the linkages between the Cultural Division and other Government departments and ministries, NGOs and private-sector individuals and groups.[62]

37. UNESCO encouraged Dominica to better implement the cultural conventions and to ratify the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.[63]

J. Persons with disabilities

38. ILO noted that priority 2 of the decent work country programme, on strengthening the labour market information system, involved the specific outcome that "persons with disabilities have equal access to employment and relevant training opportunities" and proposed the development of rational policy and sensitizing/awareness raising programmes. While there was ongoing advocacy on the rights of people with disabilities,

there was no policy in that regard. There was an association of persons with disabilities that advocated on behalf of the disabled and, recently, the Government had indicated its intention to establish a national disability council. There were no separate policies on the education of children with disabilities, but specific strategies were being used to integrate children with disabilities into mainstream classrooms to the extent possible. The ILO noted that children's participation was integral to the implementation of child-friendly schools, and that a key component of training involved combating discriminatory attitudes towards children with challenges, including but not limited to disabilities, and supporting and promoting their participation in all aspects of school and wider social life.[64]

K. Minorities

39. The ILO Committee of Experts requested the Government to provide further information on measures taken to assess and address the situation of the Caribs and other ethnic minorities in respect of training and employment.[65]

L. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

40. UNHCR noted that Dominica had neither passed implementing legislation, nor adopted administrative regulations, on asylum or refugee status. It also did not have a protection screening process for undocumented persons in need of international protection arriving to, or transiting, the territory in mixed migratory flows.[66] UNHCR recommended that Dominica adopt national refugee legislation and/or develop administrative regulations, policies and procedures to ensure full compliance with its obligations under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and to provide a clearer basis for the international protection of refugees.[67] UNHCR considered Dominica as among the numerous small-island States of the Caribbean that are affected by mixed migratory movements of undocumented persons moving by sea and by air along the chain of islands of the Lesser Antilles. Dominica may also be a point of destination for some Haitian migrant workers.[68]

41. UNHCR took note of the Government's acceptance of recommendations to cooperate with UNHCR in drafting national refugee legislation and to make every effort to comply with the recommendations of UNHCR and the ILO Committee of Experts on migration, refugees and asylum. However, it was unaware of any specific policy or practice used by Dominica to identify asylum seekers or refugees within mixed migratory movements and had not received any referrals of, or inquiries about, specific cases of asylum seekers, refugees or stateless persons.[69]

42. UNHCR called for additional efforts to strengthen the identification of persons in need of international protection, so that the Government does not inadvertently violate the non-refoulement principle, due to gaps in the legislative and policy framework and/or gaps in the knowledge of immigration, customs or police personnel who come into contact with undocumented persons on Dominican territory.[70]

43. UNHCR recommended that Dominica develop a national refugee status determination procedure and build the capacity of government officials to undertake refugee status determination, with technical support from UNHCR.[71]

44. UNHCR noted that Dominica lacked specific provisions in its national legislation either to avoid situations of statelessness or to extend protection to stateless individuals who are lawfully present.[72] UNHCR recommended that Dominica introduce a statelessness determination procedure to identify stateless persons within Dominica and to afford them protection, and to request advice and technical assistance from UNHCR to accede to the statelessness conventions and develop a domestic protection framework.[73]

Notes

[1] Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, http://treaties.un.org/. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Dominica from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/6/DMA/2).

[2] The following abbreviations have been used for the present document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
CPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

[3] Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and CPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; CPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; CPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: CPED, art. 30.

[4] 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.

[5] Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); and Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.

[6] International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the

Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

[7] International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries.

[8] Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

[9] 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

[10] International Labour Organization Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.

[11] Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.

[12] UNHCR submission to the UPR on Dominica, p. 4.

[13] United Nations Subregional Team (UNST) for Barbados and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, comprising comments from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), joint submission to the UPR on Dominica, first page.

[14] Ibid.

[15] Ibid.

[16] Ibid.

[17] For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/23/28, annex.

[18] UNST (UNICEF, UN-Women and ILO) submission, first page.

[19] UNESCO submission to the UPR on Dominica, para. 8.

[20] Ibid., para. 9.

[21] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, observation on submission to competent authorities – Dominica, adopted 2012, published 102nd ILC session (2013). Available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3073891.

[22] The following abbreviations have been used for the present document:

CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
HR Committee	Human Rights Committee
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

[23] A/67/38, p. 84.

[24] A/67/40 (Vol. I), para. 96.

[25] UNST (UNICEF, UN-Women and ILO) submission, second page.

[26] Ibid.

[27] For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.

[28] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning the ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) – Dominica, adopted 2012, published 102nd ILC session (2013). Available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3083204.

[29] UNESCO submission, para. 22.

[30] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning the ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) – Dominica.

[31] UNST (UNICEF, UN-Women and ILO) submission, fourth page.

[32] Ibid.

[33] Ibid.

[34] Ibid., seventh page.

[35] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) – Dominica, adopted 2011, published 101st ILC session (2012). Available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2700677:NO.
[36] UNST (UNICEF, UN-Women and ILO) submission, fifth and sixth pages.
[37] Ibid., fifth page.
[38] Ibid., sixth page.
[39] UNESCO submission, paras. 14 and 16.
[40] Ibid., paras. 17 and 27.
[41] Ibid., para. 15.
[42] Ibid., para. 25.
[43] Ibid., para. 26.
[44] United Nations Statistics Division coordinated data and analyses, available from: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg.
[45] UNST (UNICEF, UN-Women and ILO) submission, third page.
[46] Ibid., eighth page.
[47] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning the ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) – Dominica.
[48] Ibid.
[49] UNST (UNICEF, UN-Women and ILO) submission, third page; ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning the ILO Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) – Dominica, adopted 2012, published 102nd ILC session (2013). Available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3085328
[50] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning ILO Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) – Dominica.
[51] UNST (UNICEF, UN-Women and ILO) submission, sixth page.
[52] Ibid., seventh page.
[53] Ibid., eighth page.
[54] United Nations Statistics Division coordinated data and analyses. Available from http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx.
[55] Ibid.
[56] Ibid.
[57] Ibid.
[58] UNST (UNICEF, UN-Women and ILO) submission, ninth page.
[59] UNESCO submission, para. 2.
[60] Ibid., para. 6.
[61] Ibid., paras. 20–21.
[62] Ibid., para. 13.
[63] Ibid., para. 23.
[64] UNST (UNICEF, UN-Women and ILO) submission, tenth page.
[65] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) – Dominica.
[66] UNHCR submission to the UPR on Dominica, p. 1
[67] Ibid., p. 3.
[68] Ibid., p. 1.
[69] Ibid., p. 2.
[70] Ibid.
[71] Ibid., p. 3.
[72] Ibid., pp. 3 and 4.
[73] Ibid., p. 4.